British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1050.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Our accounts from Rio Janeiro via Montevideo reach to the 12th ultimo. The session of the Legislative Assembly closed on the 4th. The noted O'Brien arrived at Rio from Montevideo on the 5th and sailed for Havre on the 7th in the French barque Emilie. The Rio papers contain long articles on the observations made by our contemporary the *Gaceta* on the duplicity of the Brazilian Cabinet The number of the 10th of August in particular caused a a great sensation in that city, and Count Caxias in a letter addressed to the editor and published in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 6th ult., utterly denies the interview between H. M. the Emperor, Bento Gonzalves and himself. From the language used on the occasion one would be almost disposed to think that our neighbours were bent on mischief, but the *penchant* of a portion of the Rio press for pomposity and high sounding words is so well known that a little display of this sort cannot be wondered at.

According to the last advices from the United States, the Tariff Bill was still under discussion in the Senate on the 16th of July—Accounts from the seat of war represent General Taylor as still in the vicinity of Matamoros although some detachments had pushed on as far as Reinoso 80 miles distant from Matamoros. General Paredes was concentrating his forces at Monterey which point it was expected General Taylor would proceed to attack as soon as the reinforcements from New Orleans should have joined the army. A great deal of rain had fallen about the 30th of June, which had for a time prevented all military operations.

The Montevideo papers relate a somewhat cock and a bull story about an alledged attempt to kill the new "Grand Marshal." A man, by the name of Laureano Calo, is said to have gone to Rivera's residence on the morning of the 23rd ult., and requested an audience to speak to him on the subject of a petition he had presented, which was acceded to. He returned again the same day at nightfall, and applied for admittance a second time, but his demeanour being such as to excite suspicion, the Aide-de-Camp in waiting wished to detain him, when the man attempted to make his escape. The Aide then drew a pistol and put it to his breast, whereupon Calo let a naked piognard drop which he had in his hand. After being secured, it is added, he was searched and the *draft of a letter* addressed to a clerk in one of the offices at the Cerrito was found upon his person, in which he stated that "a son of his and the correspondence he had before written had been taken, but that he was determined to carry out his design!"

It is not difficult to divine the object of this clumsy hoax.

The following appears in the *Comercio del Plata*:

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, in consequence of the extraordinary breakage of the door and window glass and of the general destruction of the British Protestant Church in this city, which has of late taken place, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the subscribers to that Establishment will be held at the British Consulate General, at 12 o'clock on Monday next, the 28th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration this subject and the measures which it may be necessary to adopt to prevent its repetition.

British Consulate General, Montevideo 24th Sept. 1846.

MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's. Acting Consul General.

The outrage to which the above alludes, was, it appears, provoked by an attempt of Lafone, in one of his mad freaks, to cram the unauthorised edition of the bible down the people's throats.

Special Mission of Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq.

(*Continued.*)

A note from Mr. Hood, dated the 31st August, and addressed to the Argentine Government on his return to Buenos Ayres, explains the difficulties thrown in the way of the general pacification by the Ministers of England and France in Montevideo in opposition to the conciliating views of their respective governments, after everything had been arranged and concluded on the part of the Argentine Government and President Oribe, through the truly pacificatory conduct of Mr. Hood. The note alluded to set forth:

That having received on the 28th of July the acceptance of the Argentine Government to certain parts of the propositions made by the British and French Governments, as bases for the settlement of the difficulties existing between those Powers and the Republics of the River Plate, Mr. Hood proceeded to the encampment of General Oribe, and obtained from the latter his acceptance of that part of the propositions relating to him; and on the 15th of August, agreeably to the orders of his Government, he delivered said acceptances to the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, accompanied sealed instructions to carry finally into effect the intended convention—That in the course of his conferences with Signior Arana, and acting according to the instructions of Lord Aberdeen, an extract from which he had the honor to inclose, he had not hesitated to admit, as far as he was concerned, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres and of every other point at present blockaded in the river Plate, should be raised simultaneously with an armistice being agreed upon and taking place—That it was proper, however, to explain that this suggestion on the part of Lord Aberdeen had been made from his high sense of justice, and in order to give a spontaneous proof of his earnest desire to remove the existing difficulties, and bring the pacification to a speedy close; but that it was to be regretted that this suggestion had not occurred till it was too late to obtain the official concurrence of the French Government, and unfortunately it now appeared that the French Plenipotentiary had not received from his Government any corresponding instructions to admit the modification proposed by Lord Aberdeen, and, in the absence of such orders, he refused to take upon himself this responsibility—That, in this state of affairs, it appeared inevitable either that H. E. the Governor should generously waive the right he had acquired, and which, in strict accordance with the wishes of Lord Aberdeen, had been admitted, as a proof of equity and justice, or that the propositions must unavoidably, and to the great injury of all parties interested, be referred to England and France for an uniformity of instructions—And that in these difficult circumstances he submitted the case for the consideration of H. E. the Governor, relying on his liberal and enlightened views, and he entertained sincere and confident hopes that this difficulty would, for the benefit of this country and of Europe, be removed.

The extract of Mr. Hood's instructions to which he alluded in the above note is as follows:

"It would appear that, as soon the propositions "have been accepted by General Rosas and General Oribe, and the armistice declared, it would be "just and expedient to raise forthwith the blockade "of Buenos Ayres and of every other point in the "river Plate at present blockaded, so as to relieve "commerce, as speedily as possible, from the restraints imposed upon it, and in order to give a "proof of our desire to hasten the period of a general pacification."—Copy—*Thos. S. Hood.*

The Argentine Government which had so justly reckoned upon Mr. Hood's instructions being duly attended to; which saw the Minister of France depart from the pacific views evinced by his own Government; which had good grounds to apprehend the immense complications which would arise from a submission to the French Minister's rejection; which was sensible of the malignant partiality displayed by the latter and his colleague, Mr. Ouseley, in order to thwart the negociations; which noticed with astonishment that both had pursued a course entirely different from that enjoined to them by their respective Governments in regard to the nominal authorities in Montevideo, to such a degree as to consent that the latter should alter the very propositions made by the Governments of Great Britain and France, and even reject one of them; and which, in fine, saw them obstinately bent, in such solemn circumstances, on fomenting and giving a greater impulse to the war, in conjunction with the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, by sending a warlike expedition to Maldonado, placing the French war steamer *Grondeur* at the disposition of the barbarous Rivera in order to enable him to make fresh descents upon the Oriental coast, and supplying him with arms and ammunition, felt itself, for the security and honor of the Confederation, and in order to consult the very interests of a solid and honorable peace, under the obligation of taking the only just, proper and dignified position which such unexpected and unheard of events left in its power to choose. In pursuance of these considerations, the Argentine Minister addressed an official note to Mr. Hood, under date of the 6th September, in reply to his of the 31st August, to the effect

That the Argentine Government deeply felt the unadvisable rejection by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French of the modification proposed in regard to the opportunity for raising the blockade of the ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and of every other point now blockaded in the Rio de la Plata—That if it was *bona fide* and sincerely intended to further the pacification of these Republics, if it was to be effected in conformity to the principles of justice of the governments of England and France, as explained by His Honor in the various conferences held with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, the only and proper time for the raising or cessation of the b ockade, was that when the armistice between the belligerent forces should be concluded and proclaimed—That it was as unjustifiable as it was unworthy of the greatness of high Powers like England and France, in the present question with two young Republics, to pretend to establish a new species of armistice so unequal between the belligerent parties and so ill calculated to evince the rectitude and good will of those governments which His Honour had been encharged to make manifest—That that of the Confederation had without hesitation duly reciprocated them—That if its conciliatory and peaceable spirit and its lively desires of removing the difficulties which inflicted immense injury on foreign commerce had not been heretofore equivocal, that part of the instructions of His Honor of which he forwarded a copy relative to the fourth proposition, so much in accordance with the moderation and justice of the Argentine Government, afforded evidence which did not allow a doubt respecting the quarter where willfulness existed, where good right was possessed, and on whom the weighty re-

sponsibility of the prolongation of this unjust war, the cruel sacrifice of lives and fortunes and the consequent losses to national and foreign commerce rested—That His Honour had been in the best situation to appreciate the earnest wish of the Argentine Government and of the legal Government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay under the direction of H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, for the pacification of these Republics, had been able to judge correctly in regard to men and things and to inform himself on the truly extraordinary events which the history of the Plata presented, and could well comprehend the very judicious foresight of the Honourable Lord Aberdeen in the instructions given to His Honour with respect to the opportunity for the cessation of the blockade—That he had considered it not only *just* but *expedient* and as *a strong proof of his desire to hasten the period of a general pacification*—That the Argentine Government had considered it in the same light when it proposed the modification of the fourth proposition without any knowledge of His Honour's instructions, and as much as its prudent adherence had predicted to it the approximation of peace, the unfounded rejection by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France of that same modification had afforded it new convictions that it was intended to prolong the blockade and the present lamentable state of things indefinitely, against the spirit and instructions of the Governments of England and France and the commendable efforts of his Honour in accordance therewith—That it was so offensive to the honesty and good faith of the Argentine Government to represent as equivocal its sincerity in the fulfilment of the obligation which it had imposed on itself of withdrawing in the specified time the Argentine troops from the Oriental territory, H. E. the President Brigadier Manuel Oribe under whose orders they were, being conformable thereto, as it was disgracing that the Argentine Government should withdraw that modification in accordance with Lord Aberdeen's instructions to His Honour and accepted by the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M.—That H. E. the Governor had by repeated acts shown how much he respected the imperative duties of honor and public morality, on which he had established both the internal and external credit of his administration—That it would be derogatory to it to record a fact which was at variance with the immutable laws of justice, the convenience of these countries, and of foreign nations, beyond all doubt interested in the removal of the difficulties which the unjust blockade of the ports of the Rio de la Plata presented to them—That their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of England and France in their declaration of blockade of 18th September 1845 had invoked as a pretext for the same a supposed refusal on the part of the Argentine government to accede to a suspension of hostilities in the war which it sustained in the Oriental Republic and its non-acquiescence in the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from that territory—That after the acceptance of the propositions of the Governments of England and France of which His Honour had been the bearer, both as regards the Government of the Confederation and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic Brigadier Manuel Oribe, those pretexts had disappeared, and the continuance of the blockade could not be regarded but as an effectual hostility, destitute of any motive which could justify it, contrary to the first rights of the Confederation, and in opposition to those of all nations interested in the commerce of these Republics, and in the free access to their ports for the purpose of carrying on that very same legal commerce allowed by the laws of all nations—That this hostility was so much the more aggravating as the moderation of the Argentine Government in limiting the duration of said blockade to the time of the conclusion of the armistice as well as the explicit orders of the British Government in the sense of the evident justice which the Government might advance and had advanced in respect of the fourth proposition, had been disregarded—That with H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, rested the responsibility of the continuance of the immense injuries which must accrue to foreign commerce, and most particularly so to that of Great Britain, from its great extent in these Republics, by not admitting this termination at the period of the conclusion of the armistice, as it was fixed by the modification of the Argentine Government in the fourth proposition, and anticipated in the instructions to His Honour by Lord Aberdeen.—That the declaration made by the Government of the Confederation on accepting said fourth proposition, removed the indefiniteness which otherwise the blockade would have by its duration being subject to the conclusion of the convention which it was natural would be established on the bases stipulated and agreed upon between the Governments of France and England, and this Republic—That it was in it that the disarming of the foreigners and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops should be recorded—That it was easy for His Honour to foresee the difficulties of all kinds which would be raised against the disarming of the foreigners, the demands relative to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and the lengthened discussions which all this would require—That His Honour had a thorough knowledge of men and things and could well perceive that such obstacles would be started that it was not improbable it would be judged necessary to refer them for the decision of the Governments of England and France—That, if during such circumstances it were just and conformable to the spirit of the Governments resolved upon hastening the cessation of difficulties which caused great injuries to commerce, for the blockade of the ports of these Republics to be continued, and if during these circumstances the enemies of public peace instigated events calculated to form new complications for the purpose of impeding the general pacification, was the security of national and foreign property and interests to remain at the mercy of the anarchical and turbulent spirit of the former?—That, let His Honor judge the extraordinary consequences to which the rejection of the modification proposed by the Argentine Government by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France led—That it was of paramount importance to the pacification of these Republics, to the interests of humanity and to those of neutrals, that these difficulties should be forthwith submitted to the enlightened councils of the Governments of England and France rather than that all the inhabitants of these countries should be involved in the interminable and indefinite calamities which must follow if an early period was not determined upon for the cessation of the blockade—That the judicious and accurate information obtained from His Honour would, the Argentine Government hoped, induce those of England and France to adopt efficient and adequate measures which should remove such great inconveniences and crown the enlightened policy of which His Honour had been the faithful interpreter—That even for the conclusion of the armistice the Argentine Government foresaw that difficulties and contradictions would be excited which would require time and discussion, but after all they might not be of very great consequence and might upon equitable terms be brought to an arrangement which should approximate its accomplishment—That in this pleasing hope, although not with full confidence, the Argentine Government had relied to circumscribe the duration of the blockade to the conclusion of the armistice, it being desirous on the other hand of presenting a conspicuous proof of its lively interest to accelerate a solution which should put an end to the calamities which the inhabitants of these countries suffered and to the great losses of national and foreign commerce—That it was strange that H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France should have rejected the modification of the fourth proposition by the Government of the Confederation in regard to the opportunity for the raising of the blockade, and should have adhered to the others—That in respect to these His Honour had manifested nothing to the Government—That it consequently apprehended that the other modifications mentioned had not been objected to by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France—That how far this procedure of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France might be justified by the want of instructions and authorization which he invoked to reject solely the modification of the fourth proposition His Honour might judge—That it was notorious that without instructions the Argentine squadron was violently captured, and some of the vessels delivered over for the use of the enemies of the Government of the Confederation—That without instructions to warrant the unjust blockade of the ports of the province of Buenos Ayres, a multitude of false facts had been invoked which had been expressly contradicted by the Chargé d'Affairs of France and other gentlemen of the diplomatic body—That without instructions the town of Colonia had been attacked and bombarded—That without instructions our rivers had been violated, causing all the bloodshed which had there occurred—That without instructions a foreign legion had been conveyed in French and English vessels to invade, occupy, plunder and fortify the town of Salto—That without instructions the town of Gualeguaychú in the Argentine territory had been pillaged—That without instructions it had been essayed to divide the nationality of the Argentine Republic and seduce the chiefs of the Provinces of the Confederation—That without instructions mobility and effective aid had been afforded to the bandit Rivera to enable him to renew the war and lay waste the Oriental Republic, the territory of which was in quietness and perfect tranquility—That without instructions a foreign legion had been conveyed to Maldonado to defend that point after H. E. the Minister of France had received official notice of the bases having been agreed upon for a peaceable arrangement, the commander of the British vessel of war stationed at that port having disembarked an armed force and artillery to wage hostilities against the Oriental forces which were besieging the town of Maldonado; and that without instructions other innumerable extraordinary acts had been executed, of which the world was already aware—That, could H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France conveniently explain how he had taken upon himself the responsibility of these extraordinary acts executed under the pretence of peace and friendship and whilst professing not to be at war with the Republic of the Confederation, and refused to take that which from the absence of instructions he alleged, would rest with him by adhering to the modification made to the fourth proposition by the Argentine Government—That the Government of the Confederation could not perceive the difficulties with which the judgment of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France contended, and still less as his Government had taken on the affairs of the intervention in the Rio de la Plata, the position which the proposals of the Government of England and France and the pacific mission of His Honour disclosed—That, according to the custom universally observed by all nations in cases where the instructions given to a public Minister or the course which he is to follow is designated to him, if the instructions were such that the execution thereof might produce effects contrary to the designs of his Sovereign and prejudice his interests, the Public Minister, notwithstanding he should be under the obligation of conforming and confining himself thereto, being well convinced of the true object of his mission, not only might, but ought to, suspend the execution of what he had been ordered therein, taking upon himself the responsibility of his conduct, and informing his Government in an *exposé* of the motives—That H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France was well aware that the designs of his Government communicated through His Honour were the same as those of H. B. Majesty's; namely, to hasten the pacification of these Republics by means of an equitable and honourable arrangement which should insure their rights and interests as well as those of neutral nations and the principles of justice, and restore the relations of the Governments to that footing of good friendship and cordial understanding upon which they were previously to the intervention being established—That it could not be denied that the indefinite continuance of the blockade not only produced effects contrary to the avowed designs of H. M. the King of the French, but that it prolonged them in an inexpedient manner, retarding the pacification, complicating the honourable arrangement which the Governments of England and France and that of the Argentine Confederation anxiously desired, and protracting the difficulties which caused immense losses to national and foreign commerce—That, consequently, under such circumstances, strengthened by that of his having been shown in an unequivocal manner, as far as regards the cessation of the blockade, the determination adopted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. B. M., the ally of H. M. the King of the French in the intervention, whose concurrence, as His Honour had stated, it had not been possible to obtain from its having been too late, H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France not only could not reject the modification of the Argentine Government on the fourth proposition, on the plea of not having instructions, but ought to accept it on his own responsiblity and communicate to his Government the motives by which he had been strongly urged thereto—That the abrupt rejection by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France of said modification formed a singular contrast with the generosity and liberality of the Argentine Government—That the latter had neglected nothing to accelerate a pacification and reciprocate the benevolent and friendly sentiments of the high powers of France and England which His Honour had been encharged to transmit—That Mr. Hood after his sojourn in these countries and his daily contact with foreigners of all nations, had been in a situation to ascertain whether this course in the midst of irritating events had been in anywise altered—That the very vessels which in violation of the territorial sovereignty of the Republic had invaded the rivers of the Republic, from the mere presence of His Honour with suitable propositions for a general and honourable pacification, had been allowed to descend the River Paraná without having to fear the least obstruction or molestation on the part of the Argentine forces—That notwithstanding that some English and French

vessels of war were still stationed in those waters at Obligado against the express orders of the Governments of England and France, thus preserving a hostile position which their own Governments had disavowed, and regarding which he addressed His Honour in a separate note, H. E. the Governor had carried his liberality so far as not only to approve that the fresh provisions which they had asked for should have been gratuitously given to them, but also to order the General acting Commander in Chief of the Northern Department that if said vessels of war in the Paraná should in future solicit other supplies of provisions he might ordain that for the present and until otherwise directed they should be given to them, stating to the Commander on the station that he had orders for the purpose from H. E. —That while the conduct of the Argentine Government was, in accordance with the wishes of those of England and France, so sincere, full of good faith, pacific and friendly; on the part of the intrusive Government of Montevideo, under the protection of the intervening Ministers, iniquitous plans were projected and developed, tending to prolong the war, complicate any pacific negotiation and perpetrate in the Oriental State the scenes of blood and desolation, with the renewal of which the bandit Rivera had been entrusted, and for which purpose he had been conveyed in English and French vessels and foreign legionaries placed under his orders—That His Honour was in possession of authentic documents which left no doubt on this score—That by order of H. E. the Governor he had placed in His Honour's hands on the 3rd instant, some original letters of the Spanish adventurer and bankrupt who had fled from this city, Francisco X. Bravo, the so styled private secretary of the bandit Rivera—That His Honour had been enabled to compare in his enlightened judgment the sincere and pacific spirit of the Argentine Government with the faithlessness which those letters disclosed—That the grave consequences of the ill advised protection extended to the so called Government of Montevideo, obstinately determined upon retarding and complicating the pacification of this unfortunate Republic and upon causing the ruin not only of all its inhabitants but also of foreign commerce, were immense—That however grievous to the Argentine Government might be the delay opposed to the pacification of these Republics, by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, in dissenting from the modification of the Argentine Government relative to the fourth proposition, in accordance with His Honour's instructions from Lord Aberdeen, it preferred, for the considerations already stated, that the propositions should be referred to the Governments of England and France for uniform instructions to the Ministers Plenipotentiary who should be charged with accomplishing the pacification by means of an honourable and suitable arrangement—That the Argentine Government was ever disposed thereto on the bases of the propositions of which His Honour had been the bearer, accepted in the manner in which he had been informed on the 28th of July last, in answer to his note of the 6th of the same month, and it entertained no doubt that those enlightened Governments would agree on the point in question in a uniformity of their high political views, and that that of H. M. the King of the French would adhere to the principles of justice and expediency, wisely recognized by the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdeen when instructing His Honour on the fourth proposition—That he had been also ordered by H. E. the Governor to call His Honour's attention to a fact in regard to which he must ask him for a suitable explanation—That the Argentine Government had accepted the propositions of which His Honour had been the bearer, framed and agreed upon by those of England and France—That the modification made by the Government of the Confederation on the fourth proposition had been anticipated by that of H. B. M. as was shewn by the copy of His Honour's instructions—That H. E. the British Minister Plenipotentiary, William Gore Ouseley, had informed His Honour in Montevideo that he adhered to said modification —That since then it became necessary to explain whether in the entire absence of motives which could justify or serve as a pretext for any hostile or coercive measures against the Argentine Government the naval forces of H. B. M. would prosecute those which they had commenced under the orders of H. E. the British Minister Plenipotentiary, with or without instructions, since the establishment of the blockade of the ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and whether they would execute the same in conjunction with those of H. M. the King of the French, with the same severity and uniformity as heretofore—That the Government should have on this point an explicit declaration, in order to regulate accordingly its conduct in the future, until the answer of the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French should be received—That he hoped that His Honour would deign to transmit the same at the first convenient opportunity —That he must also in conclusion manifest expressively to His Honour in the name of his Government its deep regret that the noble, disinterested and diligent efforts of Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., in order to obtain the pacification of these Republics should not have been crowned with entire success, although it had been highly satisfactory to the Argentine Government to have had an opportunity of saluting him after so many years' absence from these countries—And that it indulged a well grounded hope that his rectitude, in all places and under all circumstances, rendering justice its due homage, would not shrink from the duty of informing with whom had originated the obstacles to the pacification of these Republics in which humanity, civilization, and the convenience of all nations had so lively an interest.

Under the same date, 6th of September, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed another note to Mr. Hood of the following tenor:

That the different explanations which by order of H. E. the Governor, he had had with His Honour relative to the true and pacific intentions of the Governments of England and France in regard to establishing a speedy and durable pacification in these Republics, had confirmed the Argentine Government in its opinion that the occupation of the inland rivers of the Confederation by the naval forces of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French, had been and was contrary to those pacific and amicable intentions of said Governments and that the naval aggressive expedition in the River Paraná had been disapproved by the respective Governments, peremptory orders having been transmitted to their Representatives in the Plata, for the immediate withdrawal of said forces from that river—That in the meantime the Government observed that without any reason or pretext some English and French forces still remained in the Paraná in contradiction to the explicit orders of their Sovereigns—That in such a state of things, H. E. the Governor desirous of obtaining from His Honour a frank and categorical explanation why the naval forces mentioned continued unjustly to occupy said River Paraná, had ordered him to ask it of His Honour; and that he confidently trusted that at a convenient opportunity His Honour would deign to transmit it to him in order that he might inform his Government, and enable it to determine what might be suitable in view of a fact which could not in any way be justified, and in the presence of which it could not remain indifferent from the immense consequences which it produced as regards both the preservation of the relations of good understanding between the Governments of England and France and that of the Confederation, and the respect due to the sovereignty and independence of the Republic.

Mr. Hood having received the above notes in reply to his of the 6th September, immediately proceeded back to Montevideo, when he placed those documents before the Ministers of Great Britain and France. The latter returned Mr. Hood an answer, on the evening of the 10th, to the effect, that they declined to have any further communication with him. At the same time Mr, Ouseley allowed his spite so far to get the better of his discretion as to violate the commonest rules of urbanity, by inducing—no difficult task we suspect—Admiral Inglefield to address Mr. Hood the following insolent note, tantamount to an order to quit the country in 24 hours!—

Rear Admiral Inglefield presents his compliments to Mr. Hood, and begs to acquaint him that H. E. Mr. Ouseley has informed him that Mr, Hood's mission to this country has ended. The Rear Admiral has now, therefore, to acquaint Mr. Hood that (agreeably to his wishes) he will immediately give Capt. Croutch, of H. M's steamer *Gorgon*, directions to receive him as well as his secretary and servant on board that vessel for their conveyance to England; and, as it is of great importance that the *Gorgon* should not be delayed longer from proceeding on her voyage, Capt. Croutch will have directions to depart tomorrow afternoon, which time the Rear Admiral hopes and trusts will sufficiently suit Mr. Hood's convenience to embark. Montevideo, 11th September, 1846.—(*To be con.*)

UNITED STATES.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Uberlin de Alvear, a student of Georgetown College, and son of the Buenos Ayrean Minister near Washington, was drowned in the Potomac, near the Foundry, Thursday afternoon. The Georgetown Advocate says: In company with a body of his fellow-students, he was bathing in the river, under the usual precautionary supervision of one or two of the professors of the institution, and at a moment when he had swam some distance from the shore, it is supposed was seized with a cramp, and in spite of the efforts to second his call for assistance, was drowned. It is needless to add that an event so unusual carried the deepest afflicton to the whole body of professors and students of the college, who had in the mean time thronged the shore. The body was recovered in the course of the evening.

At a meeting of the students of the Georgetown College, held in the hall of the institution, on Friday, the 29th May, Mr. P. Landry in the chair, Messrs. Doyle, Clarke, Longstreth, Andrews, Smith, and Allemong were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive, on the part of the students, of the deep sense of their bereavement in the death of their fellow-collegian, Urbelino de Alvear, of Buenos Ayres, who departed this life on Thursday, the 28th of May, in the 16th year of his age.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

A second time in the annals of our Alma Mater has the destroyer death been among us. He came in the midst of our rejoicings, and selected his victim. The departure of friends is always mournful, even when they leave us in the evening of life, when the conqueror gains naught but a feeble form, a mind unfit for action; but when the young, the talented, and beloved; when one whose spirit is buoyant with brightest hopes, and whose energies equal the loftiest dreams of promise; when such a one is carried away, without even the consolations which religion administers to the dying victims, or the soothings of a mother's love, then indeed we may well lament. Feeling that, in the person of our lamented friend, we have lost a companion whose mild and amiable disposition endeared him to our hearts, and whose exemplary attention to the duties of our scholastic life, made him a model worthy of imitation, we, the students of Georgetown College have.

1. *Resolved*, That whilst we humbly acknowledge in this sudden visitation the chastening hand of a paternal Providence, and learn from it a salutary lesson, we can but grieve for him whom it has called from among us.

2. *Resolved*, That, as a slight testimonial of the respect and affection with which we regard his memory, we will wear crape for the space of thirty days.

3. *Resolved*, That the president of the college be requested to have these resolutions entered on the journal of the institution, and that a copy, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to his afflicted family, with the expression of our tender sympathy for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

4. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the Union, National Intelligencer, Georgetown Advocate, and Baltimore Sun.

PROSPER LANDRY., Chairman.
L. T. Brien, Secretary.

Advertisements.

Wanted,

BY an English Mercantile House, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a counting house.

Apply to Messrs. CHAS. TAYLEUR & Co.,
No. 45, Calle de Maypû.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

For Sale,

150 TAME COWS, may be had after calving, in small lots to suit purchasers, between this date and the 1st of February next, of Henry O'Neil, 4 leagues beyond the Puente de Marquez, in the district of the Villa de Lujan. They will be sold on reasonable terms.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 26.—*Wind S.E., very fresh.*

Arrived, Brazilian shooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Francisco Xavier de Andrada, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Passengers, Messieurs William R. Walls, Daniel Gowland, Adolph Leplay, John H. Grete, Benjamin Robilliard, Hubert Bechen, Robert Chapeaurouge, and 24 others.

September 27.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 28.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 29.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 30.—*Wind S.E., in the afternoon changed to N.N.E.*

Sailed, H. B. M. shooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, Commander, apparently for Colonia.

French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencoat, apparently for Colonia.

October 1.—*Wind* N,

No arrivals or sailings.

October 2.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, apparently from Colonia.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 19.

Spanish polacre Pezinka, A. Austrich, from Barcelona 12th June and Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

American brig Argo, S. Reed, from Baltimore 8th July.

American brig Amazon, J. S. Oliver, from Baltimore 8th June and Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

September 20.

Spanish polacre Deseada, Esgosser, from Barcelona 12th and Malaga 23rd July.

Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, N. Croce, from Rio Grande 15th September.

American brig Frederick, C. Rauch, from Havana 13th May and Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

Brazilian brig of war Pabuna, Lieut. A. A. dos Santos, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th August.

September 21.

American barque Rosabella, E. Upton, from Salem 21st July.

British transport ship Baritto Junior, from England 8th July and Rio Janeiro 11th September.

September 22.

Spanish polacra Activa, J. Carreras, from Barcelona 11th June and Rio Janeiro 30th August.

September 23.

French barque La Bonne Jenny, F. Aubert, from Bourdeaux 2nd July.

British barque William Piele, J. Sprott, from Liverpool 14th July and Bona Vista 14th August.

American schooner Abisha Jenkins, Doughty, from Virginia 16th July, with 1807 barrels flour. This vessel got aground on the English Bank on the 16th inst., and was obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard: it is calculated she has still about 1000 barrels of flour on board.

September 25.

H. B. M. sloop Grecian, 16th guns, Commander Alexander L. Montgomery, from Rio Janeiro 12th September.

French schooner La Rance, Heartant, from St. Maloes 13th July.

September 26.

Brazilian sloop of war União, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst.

American barque Espeleta, J. Zenoholm, from Rio Grande 25th inst.

September 28.

Brazilian shooner brig Duque de Terceira, J. M. Bastos, from Parnaguá 10th inst.

Danish schooner Elinna, A. E. Amondsen, from Parnaguá 17th inst.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

H. B. M. packet Spider, hence 15th ult., sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth on the 22nd.

The Ranira hence 6th and Montevideo 12th August, with the mail for England, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 7th of September.

The British barque Mary, Captain Connell from Liverpool the 16th of July bound to Valparaiso anchored off the port of Montevideo on the 28th of September and was to sail for her destination next day.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN.—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Francisco Xavier de Andrada.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Sept 29th.—Three French boats belonging to the Coquette and Malouine sailed at day break on a cruise to the north east and returned at noon bringing a balandra, which small vessel sailed again in the evening apparently for Colonia.

Sept. 30th.—The three French launches mentioned yesterday sailed again this day, and returned from the northward with two small craft which subsequently sailed in company with the Victoria and Malouine apparently for Colonia.

This day (3rd inst.) completes the 371st day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	58
Sunday	56
Monday	57
Tuesday	58
Wednesday	58
Thursday	64
Friday	68

The French war steamer *Grondeur* which sailed from Montevideo on the 19th ult., with Admiral Lainé and Monsieur Deffaudis on board, on an excursion of pleasure, got aground the same day on the bank off point Espinillo. H. B. M's. steam sloop *Alecto*, and the French brigs of war *Adonis*, *Alsacienne*, and *Tactique* having gone to her assistance she was got off on the 21st without any material damage. Monsieur Deffaudis returned to Montevideo in the *Tactique* on the 20th.

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns at mid-day on the 2nd inst., in honor of the birth day of H. M. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies. The Sardinian brig of war Daino and French corvette Coquette both fired salutes on the occasion, the former being handsomely decorated with flags, as was also the Firebrand. The other foreign vessels of war in port displayed the Sardinian flag at the fore.

Advertisements.

To Let.

A NUMBER of excellent Rooms on the upper story of the house No. 150 Calle de la Universidad, are to let. Any person wishing to hire them, will find the proprieter at said house, with whom to regulate.

To Let.

In a Central Situation.

TWO or three rooms, with or without furniture—with breakfast if required.

Apply to the Commercial Rooms, 59 Calle do 25 de Mayo.

Lamp Oil.

Of first rate quality, for sale at No. 102 Calle Corrientes. September 30th 1846.

Auction!

BY R. G. ARRIOLA & Co.

THE following Goods will be Sold on Tuesday the 6th October, at Mr. Charles T. Getting's Store, No. 66 Calle del Perú:—

Preserved fruits, &c.
Fine basket salt.
Superior London ale and porter in 4 dozen casks.
Do. ale on draft.
Cider in casks about 30 gallons.
Port wine, in 2 dozen cases.
Champagne in 1 dozen cases.
Whiskey in small cases.
Very superior Amartillado sherry, in half pipes.
Do. do. Old Tom or English Gin, in quart and pint bottles.
Do. do. Hollands Gin.
Assorted pickles, in 1 dozen cases.
Sugar candy, in small boxes,
Black and green teas.
Prussian blue.
Sugars and rice, just imported.
Liquid and paste blacking.
Linseed oil, in half pipes.
An assortment of paints.
Very excellent sail twine.
Several bundles of cork bark.
English yellow soap.
Several casks of glass.
Very superior onion seed.
A small quantity of very superior quills.
Do. do. of writing pads for desks.
Do. do. of reams of blotting paper.
A few tins of superior wafers.
About 60 dozen of ink, and sundry other stationary.
Paper hangings, gum shellac, cassia, lucifer matches vermillion, &c. &c.
A variety of other articles.

The whole of which will be put up in small parcels to suit purchasers.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd October, 1846.

Advertisement.

Mutton hams.
Smoked and salted ox tongues.
Beef do
Corned do

The above articles will always be on hand at No. 6 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

FURNISHED ROOMS to be Let, for single Gentlemen. In Calle de Corrientes, No. 130, half a square from Calle del Perú, a sitting room and bed-room furnished in the modern style. Apply at the premises.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

DIED.

On the 13th ult., Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, aged 39 years, native of Gilvry, Ireland. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetry on the 15th.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	409	á	410	each,
Do. Patriot	408	á	410	do.
Plata, macuquina	21	á	21½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	á	24½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23½	à	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock	at par			
Exchange on England	2d.			nominal.
Do. France	33	á	34	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	2	á		per cent. prem.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	58	á	60	per pesada.
Do. France	47	á	50	do.
Do. North America	43	á	45	do.
Do. Spain	47	á	52	do.
Do. salted	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	24	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	46	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			
Horse hair, short	44	à	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	50	á	58	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			
Do. black	14	á	15	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 420 dollars
The lowest price 400 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d. The lowest do. 2d., nominal.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.